

the thousand of gongs that assail your ears, the brilliant passage boats covered with gold and silver, the numerous boats of diversions, such as theatre boats, music boats, and innumerable small *schermes* piloted by women and children, so that you find it difficult to get through them, presents a scene for its beauty not to be surpassed."

### Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:  
Thursday, December 6, 1852.

#### NOTICE.

A FAIR for the benefit of the Female Orphan Society of the city of Annapolis, will be held some time in the ensuing winter at the usual place. The Managers of said Society, give this notice, in order that all those who are interested in the prosperity thereof may commence their operations. The Managers solicit the continued patronage of the Public.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

As issued from this office on Tuesday evening, and distributed to subscribers.

#### ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

The Electors assembled in the Senate Chamber on yesterday morning, to exercise their duty, and were presided over by Messrs. Kent and Casan, were organized by the following names:—

Henry Clay, as President, 5  
John Sergeant, V. P. 5  
Andrew Jackson, 3  
Martin Van Buren, 3

#### KENTUCKY.

The first Frankfort paper, furnishes the official report of the result of the Presidential Election in every county in the state.—

The aggregate is,  
For the Clay ticket, 45,614  
Jackson ticket, 46,289

Clay majority, 7,524

#### COURT OF APPEALS.—Adjourned June Term, 1852.

Thursday, Nov. 20.—The argument of the above case was concluded by Mayer, for the Appellee, and Johnson for the Appellant. On application, *Eschel Hughes, Esq.* of Annapolis, was admitted as an attorney of this court.

No. 225, William Grayson vs. Dorsey, Adm'r. of George Howard, of Bruce. The argument of this case was commenced by Randall, for the Appellant.

Friday, Nov. 20.—The argument of the above case was concluded by Alexander for the Appellee, and Randall for the Appellant.

No. 20, Macall S. Cox vs. Jones, surviving executor of Darnall. This case was argued by Alexander for the Appellant, and Brewer for the Appellee.

Saturday, Dec. 1.—Nos. 1 and 2. State vs. Charlotte Hall School, vs. Philip Greenwell, (cross appeals.) These cases were argued by Alexander and Stonestreet, for the Appellant. No Counsel argued for the Appellee.

No. 4, Morgan, use Josiah and Philip Turner, vs. Morgan, Adm'r. of B. N. of Boston. This case was argued by Brewer, and Stonestreet, for the Appellant. No Counsel argued for the Appellee.

#### December Term.

Monday, Dec. 30.—*Passant, Bachmann, Ch. J. and Edie, Justices, and Dorsey, Judge.*  
No. 4, Zachariah Keene vs. Thomas Thompson of Bennett. This case was argued by Brewer and Stonestreet for the Appellant, and V. H. Dorsey, for the Appellee.

No. 11, Turner, survivor of Turner vs. Plowden, Adm'r. of Elevation, use of Morgan, Adm'r. of Boston. Argued by Brewer, and Stonestreet, for the Appellant, and V. H. Dorsey, for the Appellee.

No. 12, Chapman, Terre Tenant, of Harrison vs. William Dent, use of Simmes, Adm'r. of Simmes. The appeal in this case was dismissed by the court.

Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, Diggs, Adm'r. of Dorothy Manning vs. Manning, Adm'r. of B. N. of Manning, and Manning, Adm'r. of Dorothy Manning, (cross appeals.) The judgments in these cases were affirmed nisi.

Nos. 18, 19, Gardiner, Ex'r. of Edelen, vs. Mary Willis and Wilfred Suit vs. The same. These cases were argued by Stonestreet, for the Appellants, and A. C. Magruder, and V. H. Dorsey, for the Appellee.

No. 24, State vs. Johnson and Wife, vs. Green, Ex'r. of Green. The argument of this case was commenced by V. H. Dorsey for the Appellant, and Brewer, for the Appellee.

Tuesday, Dec. 4th.—Present as yesterday, and *Martin, Judge.* The argument of the above case was concluded by Brewer, and Stonestreet, for the Appellee, and V. H. Dorsey for the Appellant.

No. 23, Williams, Ex'r. of Williams vs. Robert Marshall. Argued by V. H. Dorsey, and Boyle, for the Appellants, and Stonestreet for the Appellee.

No. 24, Barch & Mandell vs. State, use of McPherson and Wife. The argument of this case was commenced by Stonestreet for the Appellant, and Johnson for the Appellee.

Wednesday, Dec. 5th.—Present as yesterday. The argument of the above case was concluded by Johnson, for the Appellee, and A. C. Magruder, for the Appellant.

No. 25, Henry V. Hill's Lessee vs. Joseph B. Hill, et al. The judgment in this case was affirmed nisi.

On application, *Charles D. Hodges, Esq.* of Annapolis, was admitted as an attorney of this court.

No. 26, Thomas Berry vs. Samuel Harper. This case was argued by Alexander, for the Appellant, and Stonestreet, for the Appellee.

No. 28, James Stone, and John Glenn vs. Martha M. Holliday. This case was argued by A. C. Magruder, and Johnson for the Appellants, and Stonestreet for the Appellee.

**GOLD MINES IN EGYPT.**  
A letter from Alexandria, in Egypt, dated August 12, states that M. Luyant, a French traveller, has discovered a rich mine of gold in the mountains that turn along the Isthmus of Suez. He conveyed nine chests of the ore to Cairo, some of which on being smelted, rendered one fifth of pure metal. The most productive of the mines of Peru do not afford a larger proportion.

#### 22d CONGRESS.—2d SESSION.

##### IN SENATE.

Monday, December 6, 1852.

At 12 o'clock the Senate was called to order by Mr. Secretary Lowrie, when the following Senators (constituting a quorum) appeared in their seats, to wit:

Maine.—Mr. Holmes.  
New Hampshire.—Messrs. Bell and Hill.  
Massachusetts.—Mr. Silsbee.  
Connecticut.—Messrs. Foote and Tomlinson.

Vermont.—Mr. Prentiss.  
Rhode Island.—Messrs. Knight and Robinson.

New Jersey.—Messrs. Dickerson and Frelinghuysen.  
Delaware.—Mr. Naudin.

New York.—Messrs. Daulton and Marcy.  
Pennsylvania.—Messrs. Dallas and Wilkins.

Maryland.—Mr. Smith.  
Virginia.—Mr. Tyler.  
North Carolina.—Messrs. Brown and Manning.

Alabama.—Messrs. King and Moore.  
Mississippi.—Mr. Pontexter.  
Louisiana.—Mr. Johnston.

Tennessee.—Messrs. Grundy and White.  
Illinois.—Messrs. Kane and Robinson.  
Missouri.—Mr. Benton.

Ohio.—Mr. Ewing.  
Indiana.—Messrs. Hendricks and Tipton.

The Vice President being absent, and Mr. Tazewell, the President of the Senate pro tem, having resigned his seat in the Senate, Mr. Smith of Maryland moved to proceed to the election of President pro tem, which was agreed to.

Mr. Poindexter said, he understood it was the intention of some of his friends to bestow their suffrages on him for President pro tem. He desired to state in advance, that his duties as Senator of the people of Mississippi, would require his particular attention on the floor of the Senate. It would, therefore, be extremely inconvenient for him to discharge the duties of the Chair, and he requested that the kind partiality of his friends should be waived on this occasion, and that they would make choice of some other Senator as presiding officer.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot for President pro tem, as follows:

Mr. White,	14
Tyler,	3
Smith,	3
Bell,	2
King,	2

There being no choice, the Senate proceeded to a second ballot, which resulted as follows:

Mr. White,	15
Tyler,	4
Smith,	4
Foote,	3
Bell,	1

There still being no choice, the Senate proceeded to ballot the third time, which resulted as follows:

Mr. White,	16
Tyler,	12
Smith,	3
Foote,	1

A fourth ballot was then had with the following results:

Mr. White,	15
Tyler,	13
Smith,	2

The senate proceeded to a fifth ballot, which resulted as follows:

Mr. White,	17
Tyler,	14
Smith,	1

The Hon. Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, having received a majority of all the votes, was declared duly elected President of the Senate pro tempore, and being conducted to the chair by Mr. Tyler, of Virginia, returned his acknowledgments to the Senate for the honour conferred on him, in a short and appropriate address.

On motion of Mr. Smith, a message was sent to the House of Representatives, informing that body that the Senate having met, formed a quorum and elected the Hon. Hugh L. White, president pro tempore, were ready to proceed to legislative business.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the Secretary of the Senate was directed to inform the President of the United States, that in the absence of the Vice President, the Senate had elected the Hon. Hugh L. White president pro tempore.

On motion of Mr. Knight, the usual resolution for furnishing the Senators with newspapers was adopted.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Clarke, their Clerk, announcing that the house had assembled, formed a quorum, and were ready to proceed to business; also, that the house had adopted a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him that both houses of Congress having met, and formed a quorum, were ready to receive any communication which he might think proper to make;

and that a committee had been appointed on the part of the House of Representatives.

The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Orsady and Frelinghuysen, were appointed a committee on the part of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, it was Ordered, that when the Senate adjourns, they will adjourn to meet from day to day, at 12 o'clock, until otherwise ordered.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, the Senate adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The speaker took the chair at 12 o'clock and called the house to order.

On calling the list of members by states, the following gentlemen answered to their names.

Maine.—Messrs. Anderson, Bates, Evans, Holland, Jarvis, Kavanagh, and McFintire.  
New Hampshire.—Messrs. Brodhead, Chandler, Hanmon, Harper, and Hubbard.

Vermont.—Messrs. Allen, Caboon, Everett, and Slade.  
Massachusetts.—Messrs. Adams, Bates, Briggs, Choute, Dearborn, Davis, Everett, Grennell, Kendall, and Read.

Rhode Island.—Mr. Pearce.  
Connecticut.—Messrs. Barber, Ellsworth, Huntington, Ingersol, Storrs and Young.

New York.—Messrs. Angel, Babcock, Barstow, Beardsley, Bergen, Boock, Brodhead, Cambridge, Collier, Cook, Dayan, Dickson, Doubleday, Hoffman, King, Lansing, Lent, Penoleton, Pierson, Pitcher, Reed, Root, Soule, Taylor, Trac Verplanck, Ward, Wardwell, Wiceler, White, Whitteley, and Wilkins.

New Jersey.—Messrs. J. Condict, S. Condict, Cooper, Hughes, Randolph, and Southard.

Pennsylvania.—Messrs. Banks, Bucher, Crawford, Denny, Evans, Ford, Gilmore, Heister, Horn, H. King, McCoy, McKennan, Mullhagen, Potts, Smith, Stephens, Sutherland and Walmough.

Delaware.—Mr. Milligan.  
Maryland.—Messrs. Howard, Jenifer, Kerr, Pence, Thomas, Washington, and Worthington.

Virginia.—Messrs. Alexander, Archer, Armstrong, Chinn, Claiborne, Coke, Davenport, Gordon, Mason, Maxwell, McCoy, Mercer, Newton, Patton and Roane.

North Carolina.—Messrs. Barringer, DeLaine, Conner, Hall, Hawkins, McKay, Rencher, W. B. Shepard, A. H. Shepperd, and Spright.

South Carolina.—Messrs. Barnwell, Blair and Griffin.  
Georgia.—Messrs. Foster, Newnan, Thompson, and Wilde.

Alabama.—Messrs. Clay and Mardis.  
Mississippi.—Mr. Plummer.  
Louisiana.—Messrs. Bullard and Thomas.

Tennessee.—Messrs. Arnold, Bell, Blair, Fitzgerald, Hall, Johnson, Polk and Standifer.

Kentucky.—Messrs. Adair, Allen, Daniel, Guthrie, Johnson, Leconte, Letcher, Lyon, Marshall, Tompkins and Wickliffe.

Ohio.—Messrs. Cooke, Corwin, Crane, Creighton, Findlay, Levitt, Russell, Thompson, Vance, Vinton and Whitteley.

Indiana.—Messrs. Boon and Carr.  
Illinois.—Mr. Duncan.  
Missouri.—Mr. Ashley.

The speaker announced that one hundred and sixty-five members were present.

Mr. Taylor moved that a message be sent to inform the Senate that the House was organized and was ready to proceed to business—which was agreed to.

Mr. Mercer rose and said, the melancholy duty had devolved on him of announcing to the House the death of his late colleague, Mr. Daddridge. In discharging this duty it was but justice to the character of his late colleague to say, that in intellectual power he had been surpassed by few persons in this or any other country; in integrity and simplicity of heart, by no one. For the purpose of conveying to the personal friends of the deceased, to the state of which he was a Representative, and to the country at large, the sense of the House relative to the respect due to his memory, Mr. M. moved a resolution that the members of the House wear the usual badge of mourning one month—which was unanimously agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Boon, it was resolved, that when the house adjourns, it will adjourn to meet at 12 o'clock each day until otherwise ordered.

On motion of Mr. Ward, the usual resolution relative to supplying the members with newspapers, was adopted.

A message was received from the Senate announcing that the senate was organized, and in the absence of the Vice President, had elected the Hon. Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, President pro tempore.

A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a Joint Committee to wait on the President and inform him that both Houses of Congress had assembled and were ready to receive such communications as he thought proper to make:—

#### BLACK HAWK AND THE PROPHET.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated St. Louis, Missouri, Nov. 10.

"We yesterday visited Black Hawk and the Prophet, now confined at the garrison ten miles from this place. There are now eleven Indians as hostages, confined there. The description that has been given in the Albany papers, of Black Hawk and the Prophet, is not correct, as I think. Black Hawk is nearly six feet high, 68 years old, has a piercing countenance, looks pleasant but impatient. The Prophet looks more savage and warlike, and is more full faced. Black Hawk has two sons, as well built men as you ever saw, tall and handsome, one 22 and the other 25 years old. All of them look like great warriors, and tell many stories of their exploits. One says he has killed three white men, and would have killed more if he could."

They all appear to be glad to see us, and shook hands with us as though we were old friends.

#### OFFICIAL.

##### NAVY REGISTER.

Some of the most important changes in the Navy Register, as ascertained at the Department, during the month of Nov. 1852.

##### Vessels belonging to each Foreign Station.

**MEDITERRANEAN.**  
Frigates—United States, Brandywine, and Constellation.  
Sloops—John Adams, Boston, and Concord.

##### WEST INDIES.

Sloops—Vandalis, and St. Louis.  
Schooners—Grampus, Shark, and Porpoise.

##### COAST OF BRAZIL.

Sloops—Warren, Lexington, and Peacock.  
Schooners—Enterprise, and Boxer.

##### PACIFIC.

Frigate Potomac, Sloop Falmouth, and schr. Dolphin.

##### NOTICES.

Frigate United States, Captain Nicholson, with Commodore Patterson on board, arrived at Port Mahon the 25th of August—all well. To sail for Naples soon as she should take in water.

Frigate Brandywine, and sloop Concord and Boston, were at Mahon on the 25th August—the first named having sailed from Nagasaki the 15th;—The John Adams was hourly expected from Marselles. The Concord was at Marselles 2d, and the Boston there the 29th September.

Frigate Constellation, Capt. Read, sailed from Naples for the Levant the 29th July.

Schr. Porpoise, Lieut. Commanling McIntosh, sailed from Norfolk for the Azores—Cape de Verds, and thence to the West Indies, the 4th of November.

Frigate Potomac, Commodore Dowds, still at Lintin, China, the 2d of June, to sail next day (if weather favourable) for the Pacific station.

Sloop Lexington, Capt. McKeever, and schr. Boxer, Lieut. Commanding Page, at Rio de Janeiro the 11th September.

Schr. Experiment, Lieut. Commanding Merwine was at Baltimore 12th, Annapolis the 18th, and Philadelphia 25th November—to sail next day on a cruise: To return to Norfolk soon.

Mails to the squadrons can be sent by the Ship Liberty to Gibraltar and Mediterranean, from New York the 10th of December, and to Rio de Janeiro and the Brazilian squadron, by the barque Superior, from New York the 5th December.

Navy Department, Dec. 1st, 1852.

##### SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

The South Carolina Convention adjourned on the evening of the 24th ult. after adopting 'An address to the people of the U. States.' The Ordinance was passed by a majority of 136 to 26. A letter from Columbia observes: 'The Union party in the Convention made no opposition to the whole proceedings, except a silent vote in the negative.'

The following is the conclusion of the Address to the people of South Carolina by their Delegates in Convention.

'Fellow-citizens, the die is now cast: we have solemnly resolved on the course which it becomes our beloved state to pursue—we have resolved that until these abuses shall be reformed, NO MORE TAXES SHALL BE PAID HERE.' Millions for defence but not a cent for tribute.' And now we call upon our citizens, native and adopted, to prepare for the crisis, and to meet it as becomes men and freemen. We call upon all classes and all parties to forget their former differences, and to unite in a solemn determination never to abandon this contest until a such change be effected in the councils of the nation, that all the citizens of this confederacy shall participate equally in the benefits and the burthens of the Government. To this solemn duty we now invoke you in the name of all that is sacred and valuable to man.

We invoke you in the name of that liberty which has been acquired by you from an illustrious ancestry, and which it is your duty to transmit unimpaired to the most distant generations. We invoke you in the name of that constitution which you profess to venerate, and of that union which you are all desirous to perpetuate. By the reverence you bear to these your institutions—by the love you bear to liberty—by all the abiding you have for servitude—by the proud memories of your past glories—by the protection of your exalted and your common triumphs in the first and greatest of revolutions—by the force of all these sublime truths which that event has inculeated amongst the nations—by the noble flame of republican enthusiasm which warms your bosoms, we conjure you in this mighty struggle, to give your hearts and souls and minds to your injured and oppressed state, and to support her cause publicly and privately, with your opinions, your prayers and your actions.

If appeals such as these prove unavailing, we then command your obedience to the laws and the authorities of the state: by a title which none can gainsay. We demand it by that allegiance, which is reciprocal, with the protection you have received from the State. We admit of no obedience to any Authority which shall conflict with that primary allegiance, which every citizen owes to the state of his birth or adoption: There is not, nor has there ever been, any direct or immediate allegiance between the citizens of South Carolina and the Federal Government. The relation between them is through the state.

South Carolina having entered into the constitutional compact, as a separate, independent political community, has already been stated, has the right to declare an unconstitutional act of Congress, null and void—after her sovereign declaration, that this

act shall not be enforced within her limits, such declaration is obligatory on her citizens. As far as its citizens are concerned, the clear right of the state is to declare the extent of the obligation. This declaration once made, the citizen has his course, but to obey, if he refuses obedience, so as to bring himself under the displeasure of his only and lawful sovereign, and within the severe pains and penalties, which by her high sovereign power, the legislature will not fail to provide in her self defence, the fault and the folly must be his own.

And now, fellow-citizens, having discharged the solemn duty, to which we have been summoned, in a crisis big with important results to the liberties, peace, safety, and happiness of this once harmonious but now distracted confederacy, we commend our cause to that great disposer of events, who (if he has not already, for some inscrutable purpose of his own, decreed otherwise) will smile on the efforts of truth and justice. We know that unless the Lord keepeth the city, the watchman waketh but in vain; but relying, as we do, in this controversy, on the purity of our motives, and the honour of our ends, we make this appeal with all the confidence, which in times of trial and difficulty, ought to inspire the breast of the patriot and the Christian. Fellow-citizens, do your duty to your country, and leave the consequences to God.

##### From the Boston Courier.

##### NEW ENGLAND ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND.

On Saturday afternoon, a few gentlemen, by invitation of Dr. S. G. Howe, the superintendent, visited this institution. It was truly an interesting exhibition, and no one, we think can witness the progress in learning which the scholars have made in less than three months, without astonishment and admiration. A number of specimens of their industry and intelligence were exhibited in reading, music and ingenious mechanism. Two little girls, both of whom were born blind, one eight and the other only six years of age, who could not read when admitted to the institution, read with fluency portions of history, and told with accuracy the names of different places, upon which their fingers were placed upon the map. One young man, who had learned, before he entered the institution, the use of carpenter's tools, exhibited some mahogany crickets of his own manufacture, and a weaver's loom, which he is building, and has nearly finished. Specimens of flor mats, made of Manila grass, by the scholars, were also shown.

The books used by the blind, it has been before explained to our readers, are printed in raised characters, the letters being pressed through from the back of the leaf, from which, by passing the fingers over the word and lines, the scholars can read almost as fast as if blessed with the faculty of sight, they would be able to do from the books in common use. The maps made use of are manufactured in a similar manner, the boundaries, towns, rivers, &c. being raised from the surface. In these latter, Dr. Howe has himself made some alterations and improvements, calculated to facilitate the progress of the learner.

This institution is one well deserving the public countenance and assistance. Similar ones in Europe have been the means of rendering a large number of blind persons not only happy in themselves, but useful to society; the inmates being taught to execute ingenious works, with an accuracy and delicacy which is seldom exceeded by the most careful sighted persons.—Messrs. Treacher, the principal teacher, who was brought out from France, during the last summer, is a gentleman of fine taste and a good scholar, and his progress of his pupils shows him to be a capable and successful teacher. We believe that it is only necessary to make the public acquainted with this institution to ensure for it the hearty support and liberal patronage of the charitable and public spirited.

The recent report of the New York City Council, that the disbursements of the City Treasury in consequence of the Cholera had amounted to one hundred thousand dollars has naturally led our minds to a review of the scene of distress and consternation which caused this comparatively small item in the sum total of the devastation.

The ominous gleamings of the streets, and the long white gutters filled with lime in its various chemical preparations, carried home to the bosom of every passenger the fact, that death was in the air which he was breathing; while the sombre litters for carrying the sick to the hospitals, and the awful dead cart passing and re-passing, gave evidence to the most careless eye, that there was death lurking in every vital agony in the heart of a great city.

From the 24th to about the 30th of July, the sun smote down on deserted looking streets. The hum of Broadway and its bustling crowd was no more. As we walked each sad day up this arena of pride and industry, we felt the loneliness of a solitude depressing our spirits. The attack, the death, the interment of those we had recently seen in health and beauty, were circumstances all told at once; and on these solemn days I thought would often arise—must we all? must this great city become a desert?

One hundred thousand dollars will reimburse the city treasury—but will it reimburse individuals for their losses in consequence of their flight from the city; loss of trade, and the succeeding depression of pecuniary means.—[N. York Messenger.]

##### LAND COMMUNICATION BETWEEN EUROPE AND CHINA.

According to accounts from Moscow, the proprietors of the diligences and wagons in that city intend to extend their communications to Warsaw, and in the course of next year, to the government of Erzbach, Kasan, Eren, Tobolsk, Irkutsk, to Sakatzk on the

frontiers of China: Thus there will be direct communication by land from the frontiers of China to Petersburg, Moscow, Warsaw, and perhaps to Paris: with which view Mr. Malier, the head of the Moscow establishment intends to treat with the Messageries of Paris.—German paper.

##### DISTRESSING DEATH.

We have seldom been called to announce the death of any of our citizens under more distressing circumstances than that of Mr. James B. Patterson, an old and most estimable member of society. Mr. P. was passing through Broadway, near canal st. on Monday afternoon, when a mischievous boy threw a fire cracker under a cartman's horse, which took to flight and with his cart run over Mr. Patterson, the wheel passed over his head, bruised him in so shocking a manner as to deprive him of his senses; he lingered but a few hours, and expired. A lady was also run over, at the same time, and although badly injured, is not considered to be in much danger.

N. Y. Daily Adc.

##### From the Lancaster Intelligencer, Nov. 23.

##### TRIAL FOR MURDER.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer of this County adjourned on Sunday evening last after a most laborious week of session. The most important case disposed of, was that of the Commonwealth against Theophilus Hughes, indicted for the murder of Michael Crogan. We have been furnished with the facts of this case, as they appeared in the testimony, which appear to be these: Hughes was the constable of the borough of Columbia, and was, on the 12th June last, charged with the service of a capias, against Crogan, issued by Robert Spear, Esquire, at the suit of one John Kelly. Crogan was a labourer on the public works, and was, at the time the affair took place, engaged in dressing Stone near the head of the Pennsylvania Canal, between Columbia and Marietta. Kelly and Hughes went up along the Canal together towards the place where Crogan was at work. Kelly placed him out to Hughes, who immediately went forward with a stick in his hand, and descended the bank of the Canal for the purpose of arresting him. Crogan raised the large hammer he was using at his employment, and with violence and forwards before him, wielded it backwards, and told him to stand off, he had no business with him. Hughes said he would let him know he was upheld; and called for him to surrender; declaring, if he did not, that he would shoot him. Crogan persisted in his resistance, and continued using the hammer in the manner described. Hughes repeated once or twice more during the affray, his declaration that if he did not give up, he would shoot him, and after some scuffle between them, changed the stick from the right hand to the left, took a loaded pistol from his pocket, and discharged it at Crogan. The ball entered his heart, and caused his death in about three quarters of an hour. The testimony was conclusive to show that Crogan knew Hughes to be the Constable, and knew that Kelly had sued him, but there was considerable discrepancy as to the degree of resistance made use of by him: some of the witnesses stating that he used the hammer only so far as was necessary to prevent Hughes from arresting him, and that Hughes was all the time advancing—while others stated, that Hughes was obliged to retreat some distance, and Crogan followed him up with the uplifted hammer, that Hughes stumbled over a stone while stepping back, but did not fall, and fired while Crogan was advancing upon him. It was proved by persons who saw Hughes after the affray, that his arm and hand were much bruised and wounded.

Much testimony was adduced to show the good general character of Hughes, and his excellent conduct as an officer; on the other hand, the Commonwealth, to show general malice, gave in evidence, a declaration made by him some time before the affair happened, that he found great trouble with the people on the public works, and that if he had a process to execute against any of them, and he was to resist it, he would leave shoot him down as he would a bull.

The question as to the justification of the officer, in killing a person who resists and assaults him in the performance of his duty, was very ably argued by Mr. Champey (prosecuting attorney) and Mr. Montgomery (on the part of the Commonwealth) and Messrs. W. Hopkins and Reath Frazer, for the prisoner.

Judge Franklin having called the Jury with his usual ability, he read, and in about an hour returned with a verdict of acquittal.

One of the greatest operations, perhaps, ever attempted upon a living human being, was performed a few days since by Professor Gibbon, of the University of Pennsylvania, on a boy named G. Washington Reynolds, sixteen years of age, from the State of Delaware.—

A tumour of solid consistence, and as large as a child's head, occupied the right side of the neck, and had been growing for several years. The great arteries, the veins and nerves of the neck, were spread over the surface of the tumour in every direction. The carotid artery and internal jugular vein, were first tied by the operator; the